LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10.

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THE WORLD'S CONVENTION.

This important convention assembled, June 13, in London. The venerable Thomas Clarkson being prevented from taking the chair by serious indisposition, to the great regret of all, Samuel Gurney Esq., was chosen President. Joseph Sturge Esq., then presented the following address from Mr. Clarkson, which Mr. C, had hoped to be able himself to read.

Address of Thomas Clarkson

My Friends :—When I was last here, I never expected that I should have lived to be present at another Convention, but Providence has given me a short respite, and I have yielded to the entreaties of my friends to attend this meeting though I fear from the shattered state which I am in now, and the loss of my memory, whether I shall be able to recollect even the little which I had intended to say on this occasion.

When I look back to past times, when I first embarked in the great cause of the abolition of the slave trade, and when I knew of no one to help me in that work, I find reason to be thankful for the wonderful progress of our cause ; and I think, therefore, that I cannot do better, than lay before you a few facts relating to this progress, as in all give you encouragement to proceed with the great work, which you are now assembled to promote. And first, our own country stands foremost in the glory of the abolition cause. Not only has she put an end to the slave trade, but she has put an end to slavery also in her West India Colonies, thus giving liberty to not much less than eight hundred thousand slaves. But she is not satisfied with having done this.—She is now turning her eyes to her possessions in the East. Instructions were sent out some months ago for the entire abolition of slavery in the settlements of Malacca, Penang and Singapore ; and intelligence has been since received that the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the decision of the Imperial Parliament, has given orders for that which is to lay the foundation for the complete abolition of slavery in the whole of British India. Now my friends, what most important news is this! British India contains, not much less than one hundred millions of people.

I come now to France : France has also abolished the slave trade. She has not yet abolished slavery ; but the drafts of two laws are ready to be presented to the Chambers, by one of which the duration of slavery is limited to fifteen years, with some advantages to the slaves in the interim. We cannot, of course, approve of any law, which gives a legal sanction to crime even for an hour : but we ought to rejoice to think, that at length a day has been proposed when slavery is to cease. Whether the Chambers will ratify this project, I do not know ; but let me bring to your remembrance, that when the debate on the right of search took place in these Chambers, some of the eminent leading men in both of them, agreed in saying, that the slave trade was an evil too monstrous to be permitted to exist, but that it was to be done away by the right of search, but by the abolition of slavery itself —that is by doing away the market place for slaves. Can these gentlemen, who spoke such a language, falsify their own words ?—To these remarks, I may add, that there existed for several years, a society at Paris to promote the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies.

The next country in point of local situation is Spain. This country has by law abolished the slave trade, but she has not yet abolished slavery in her West India possessions. Cuba is the richest jewel in the crown of Spain, the treasure which she is frequently sending to the mother country in immense sums, and it is the mistaken fear lest emancipation should be producing convulsions, should diminish her revenue, which deters her from following our example. There is yet a hope that she may come into our measures in the course of time. There are several individuals both in Cuba and Spain itself, some of whom in the latter are members of the Legislature, who desire such a change. One of the newspapers at Madrid has also lately taken up our cause. It tells the Government boldly, that every Spanish Government since the Congress at Vienna has violated her treaties with England, and that Spain is bound to fulfil them ; and here it may be observed, that there is yet a resource left us. For if our Government were peremptorily to insist upon the fulfilment of a treaty made some years ago, Emancipation in Cuba would follow to such an extent, that perhaps two thirds of the present slaves, who amount together to six hundred thousand, must be set free, and it is obvious that in such a case the remaining third could not be kept in bondage.

Next to Spain is situated Portugal. She has put an end to the slave trade, but not to slavery. Having lost her dominions in Brazil, she has no sugar or cotton plantations on which to employ slaves. But she has other possessions in India and Africa, and happy am I to say that a law has been lately proposed by a commission consisting of three peers of that country, which, when carried into effect, gives freedom to the slaves in the former in three years ; and the commission hopes to see this law extended to the latter, so that all the Portuguese dominions in a short time will probably be free from the stain of slavery.

Holland comes next under our consideration, which has under her dominion about one hundred thousand slaves. She also has put an end to the slave trade, but has not yet extinguished slavery ; but there are well founded hopes that this great event will be brought about at no very distant time.—Three years ago the people of Holland had not directed their attention to the subject, but hundreds now think of it, and are anxious for the measure. The most enlightened citizens of Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Groningen consider freedom to be the undoubted right of the slave. Two writers have publicly advocated the cause. Two anti slavery societies have been formed, one at Rotterdam, the other at the Hague, each of these has addressed the King in behalf of abolition and to this may be added the interesting fact, that an individual at Surinam has written to the Governor of that colony and to the authorities at home, stating his conviction that the abolition of slavery there is urgently required to prevent the utter ruin of that colony.

Denmark and Sweden come next under our notice. Neither of these have anything to do with the slave trade. Denmark, indeed, abolished the trade many years ago, and before we ourselves had done so. But neither of these has yet abolished slavery in their colonies. They have, I believe, only been prevented doing this by that ill founded fear of consequences, which has operated upon rulers of other nations ; but as the royal families of both kingdoms are kindly disposed towards the slaves, and as the King of Denmark has made some little regulations in their favor, as if preparatory to liberty ; and as the Crown Prince of Sweden is favorable to the measure, with many other distinguished persons in that country, I cannot but entertain a hope that our wishes will be gratified there ; and particularly as emancipation is going on successfully in the British colonies, which circumstance cannot but have an influence in removing their fears.

From Denmark and Sweden we go to the Mediterranean sea. A committee has been established at Malta to work with our own. Through the exertion of the British Consul, the Bey of Tunis has abolished the slave trade in his dominions. He has followed up this measure by a decree, that all the children of slaves are to be born free. He has also stopped all the caravans which were bringing slaves into Tunis. It was the custom with the Sheiks in North Africa to make war against the people in the negro countries there, for no other purpose than that of procuring slaves, which were sent for sale to Tunis and other ports. Now it must be obvious, that as there are now no markets for slaves at Tunis, there must be a diminution of the slave trade; so far as relates to those countries from which captives used to be sent before. But the committee at Malta are extending their views towards Tripoli, and they have been successful at Damascus as to have prevailed upon several of the Jews and Christians to liberate their slaves there. This fact, though it may appear insignificant in itself, may yet be of great consequence, if it be viewed in the light of setting an example to others to do the same.

Finally, I turn to the United States, which, although mentioned last, I consider in point of importance as standing in the foremost rank ; and where, though no decisive step has yet been taken for removing the only yoke of bondage from nearly three millions of slaves within her dominions, there is a noble and steadily increasing number of her citizens indefatigably and resolutely engaged for the accomplishment of this great object, and there are cheering indications, that at no distant period their labors will be crowned with success. The devotion of our fellow laborers in this cause in that country is proved by the numerous deputations, that at this, as well as the former Convention have crossed the Atlantic to render their valuable assistance in our deliberations.

I come now to Russia, which has no colonies of black people, whereby to furnish a similar example to those already mentioned. But the present emperor of Russia has forbidden the African slave trade to his own subjects, and he has also forbidden the use of his flag to foreigners to carry it on. He has therefore done all he could, as far as relates to those two evils, of which we complain. But, alas ! his predecessors, the rulers in former ages, have left him the mournful legacy of slavery, or serfage, as it is called in his dominions. The late emperor, Alexander, with whom I have conversed both at Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle on this subject, had determined to put down this wicked system as far as he could, and his brother Nicholas, the present emperor, seems to have been carrying out his wishes in this respect by an Ukase, not long ago, for this purpose. The following is the substance of it. It allows contracts to be between the seigneurs of the nobility and the serfs or slaves. Care, however, is to be taken that the property of the former be not endangered by the change, and that this change be made without prejudice to the interest of the latter. The name of serf is to be changed into that of peasant. It is left, however, to the choice of the nobility to make these contracts or not. These are the contents of this Ukase, with the exception of directions to certain officers to carry it into practice. It is a pity that something more coercive on the nobility could not have been introduced into it, but when we consider the vast power and influence of the Russian nobility, and how ignorant and vindictive many of them are (not hesitating to plot against the life of the emperor himself, if he should offend them,) no other way than that of voluntary contract probably could have been proposed with any chance of success. But will the nobility accede to the terms proposed ? It is known that many of them will, but others will probably refuse to do it, and what then will the ultimate result of the Ukase be? I have a hope that as the estates cultivated by the peasants will assuredly be much more profitable to the owners than those cultivated by the serfs, that (every man being alive to his own interest) the example will be followed by those, who at first objected to the measure. This measure is a great step in the cause of freedom, as there are many millions of serfs in the Russian dominions.

Such, my friends, has been the wonderful progress of our cause. Nine different nations, in which include the European powers which have abolished the slave trade, and five, three of which abolished, or are apparently on the eve of abolishing slavery also.—What is the lesson which we should learn from this state of things? We ought to derive from it encouragement or courage to proceed with fresh vigor in the great work to which we have been this day called. My motto has always been. "Go on, regardless of all difficulties." But I think that we should derive encouragement from another consideration, for I cannot help thinking that it is within the design of Providence that the evil, both of slavery and the slave trade, should be swept from the face of the earth, and that he has been working to this effect ; and that this is to be done by human agency, and if so, that we are his instruments. The finger of God, I think, is now visible in the work. How else should it have happened that the rulers of many nations, differing in language, customs, modes of thinking and religion, and in some instances hostile to each other, (and one of these potentates a heathen) should have come, all of them, into the same measure, and this a measure, too, apparently, though not really, against their own interest.

I have only now to say, as far as relates to myself, that I rejoice at being present at this Convention, were it only for the opportunity which it affords me of testifying my love and affection for the sacred cause, and as for you, my friends, my earnest desire is, that God may be present with you in your deliberations, and assist them, and bless them, and that you may return home in health and safety to your families and friends.

Feeling that my general career is drawing to an end, it cannot but be pleasing to me to to have lived to see that our triumph is advancing. That which was the work of the preparting generation begun, will be, I trust, accomplished by you of the rising one ; for the same Power, which blessed the beginning will not withhold his support from the end; and therefore I now say farewell, and in that beautiful word I include my prayer for the blessing of God on all that concerns you both temporally and spiritually.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Convention of 1840.

William Morgan, Esq , of Birmingham, then, on the call of the Chairman, read the following Report of proceedings, consequent on the Anti-slavery Convention of 1840:—

"The idea of holding a Convention of philanthropists of various countries, for the purpose of promoting the universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade was a novel and bold one, yet it was happily realized.—Three hundred and eighty-three delegates responded to the call, besides twenty-six admitted visitors who sympathized with the great objects the Convention had in view.—There were present at its sittings, which lasted ten days, not only the representatives of the anti-slavery bodies of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the United States, France, and the British West Indies ; and it may be truly said, that both with respect to the objects contemplated, and the influence exerted by the Convention, it must be regarded as one of the noblest gatherings which the world ever witnessed.

The large amount of valuable information brought under the attention of the Convention, together with a faithful record of its proceedings, has been preserved in a volume of six hundred pages, a copy of which has been placed in the libraries of all the Universities, Collegiate and Theological Institutions of this country, besides the general circulation which it has had in Great Britain, the United States, and on the continent of Europe. It may also be stated, that copies of the volume have been placed in the hands of the principal Ministers of State in this country and France, and of valuable royal and other distinguished individuals in different parts of the world, and it is hoped not without great advantage to the anti-slavery cause.

Among the papers submitted to the Convention were the following :

On the Objects of the Convention, by Rev, Thomas Scales.

On Slavery in Cuba, by R. R. Madden, M. D.

On Slavery in India, by Professor Adam.

On the Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States of America, reprinted from the U. S. Examiner.

Report on Free Labor, by John Sturge, Esq.

The Essential Sinfulness of Slavery, by the Rev. B. Godwin ; and on

The Moral Influence of Slavery, by the Rev. W. Bevan.

These, printed in a separate form, have had a wide circulation in almost every part of the civilized world ; and are admirably calculated, both by the style in which they are written, and the facts which they contain, to show the true character of the anti-slavery enterprize, and to awaken the deepest interest in behalf of the suffering and oppressed portion of the human race.

Besides these admirable and useful pamphlets, the answers to queries relative to slavery and the internal slave trade of the United States, prepared with great care and accuracy, by the executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, have been published in a volume of 480 pages, and very extensively circulated in this and other countries. Copies of this valuable summary have been presented to many public institutions, colleges, and libraries, to missionaries, and to many distinguished persons in Europe, America, and the West Indies.

By the extensive circulation of the information contained in the foregoing volumes and pamphlets, light has been diffused ; and it is believed an interest excited equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of human freedom. It may not be improper to notice, also, that the most important of these works have been favorably received by the leading journals and periodicals of this country, and their influence thereby still further extended.

So far the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have endeavored to fulfil the wishes of the Convention, in the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, and the duty of seeking their immediate and entire abolition.

They would now call attention to another class of labors, devolved on them by the last Convention. Among these was one of preeminent importance, namely, the circulation of the resolutions on the duty of Christian churches to withhold fellowship from slaveholders. They were as follows ;

"1. That it is the deliberate and deeply rooted conviction of this Convention, which is thus publicly and solemnly expresses to the world that slavery, whatever form, or in whatever country it exists, is contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, and the spirit and precepts of Christianity ; and is, therefore, a sin against God, which aeqnires additional enormity when committed by nations professedly Christian, and in an age when the subject has been so generally discussed, and its criminality so thoroughly exposed.

2. That this Convention cannot but deeply deplore the fact, that the continuance and prevalence of slavery are to be attributed in a great degree to the countenance afforded by many Christian churches, especially in the western world, which have not only withheld that public and emphatic testimony against the crime which it deserves, but have retained in their communion without censure, those by whom it is notoriously perpetrated.

"3. That this Convention, while it disclaims the intention or desire of dictating to Christian communities the terms of their fellowship, respectfully submits that it is their incumbent duty to separate from their communion all those persons who, alter they have been faithfully warned, in the spirit of the gospel, continue in the sin of enslaving their fellow creatures, or holding them in slavery—a sin by the commission of which, with whatever mitigating circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the sanction of their example to the whole system of compulsory servitude, and the unutterable horrors of the slave trade.

"4. That it be recommended to the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery society, in the name of this Convention to furnish copies of the above resolutions to the ecclesiastical authorities of the various Christian Churches throughout the world."

These resolutions, embodying the deliberate and unanimous decision of the Convention, have been read to all the ministers of the different denominations and ecclesiastical bodies throughout this country, the West Indies, and other British possessions, and 200 written copies, as well as a large number of printed ones, were addressed to ecclesiastical bodies and ministers of religion in the United States, besides the churches of various denominations which sent in their adhesion to these resolutions.—The Wesleyan Conference, the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Baptist Union, the Northern Association of Presbyterian Churches and the Southern Irish Baptist Association, have expressed their approbation of the principle laid down therein ; and they are happy to find that the example of the British churches and religious associations has been followed to a considerable extent by churches and ecclesiastical bodies in the United States. This cheering circumstance cannot fail to be productive of the most salutary practical results.

The next duty in importance was the presentation to the heads of Governments of the memorials addressed to them by the Convention. That to Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, was presented to him in person by Dr. Madden, accompanied by the British Consul-General, Col. Hodges, that to the President of the United States was transmitted to him; whilst that to the crowned heads of Europe was presented to them thro' the medium of their ambassadors resident in this country, with the exception of the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Seignor, and the Kings of Holland and Hanover, whose ambassadors declined to receive it, and the Kings of Belgium, Naples, and Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the dukes of Modena, Parma, Lucca, Hesse Darmstadt, and Hesse Cassel, the resident of the Hans Towns and the confederate cantons of Switzerland, from a suitable opportunity not having occurred for its presentation.—Subsequently, however it was presented to the Kings of Holland and Hannover. The deputation appointed by the committee to wait upon foreign ambassadors with the address, were not received in every case in the most courteous manner, but were generally assured of their sympathy and co-operation, so far as it was practicable. In addition, the committee may observe, that the reception of the address has been specially acknowledged on behalf of their Majesties the Queens of England and Portugal, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria.—Copies of this address were also transmitted to the governors of the different slave states of the American Union. It appears, however, from the information which has been received, that with one exception, they were treated with scorn and contempt—a proof if others were wanting of the debasing effects of slavery, even in the minds of men, elevated to distinguished rank in society.

In addition to the address to the crowned heads of Europe, others addressed to the French nation, and to the people of Holland and Denmark, were disposed of agreeably to the wish of the Convention.

The two memorials to the Right Honorable Viscount Palmerston—the first, on British functionaries residing in foreign states holding slaves, and the second, respecting the intercession of her Majesty's Government with the Grand Seignor for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Turkish dominions, were in due course forwarded to his lordship, who, on their reception, stated that her Majesty's Government concurred in the benevolent views of the General Anti Slavery Convention, as expressed in those papers, and would be glad to assist in carrying those views into practice.

The Committee also placed under the attention of the British Government memorials relative to the security of the free people of color in Upper Canada, the captives of the Amistad, and the liberated Africans in Cuba and Brazil, and are gratified in being able to report not only favorably of the manner in which they were received, but also of the steps which had been taken to give them full effect. The memorial on the captives of the Amistad, most of our friends are aware that they have not only been acquitted of the charges brought against them, and delivered from bondage by the decision of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the United States, but through the liberality of American abolitionists have been restored to Africa under circumstances highly advantageous to themselves, and calculated to prove beneficial to their countrymen.

Other points of interest were committed to the care of the committee, all of which have obtained their attention, and although in reference to some of them, the Committee have not been able to accomplish much, they hope that the steps which they have taken to give full effect to the resolutions of the Convention relative thereto, will ultimately be crowned with success.

The Committee have had great satisfaction in carrying out the views of the last convention, believing them to have been eminently calculated to advance the cause of human liberty and happiness ; and now present to this Convention this brief report, together with the papers which more fully illustrate the points to which it refers."

The Rev. JOHN BURNETT

Moved that the report, with the paper accompanying it, be received as part of the proceedings, and made a portion of the records of the Convention.

It reminded them that this was not a new Coovention, but only something like an adjournment of the old one ; and since the report had been presented, it had occurred to him that conventions must go on till the object they had in view was carried—(cheers.)

They looked now not to a few individuals,—they looked now to the numerous associations,—they looked now to a nation struggling in the cause of humanity,—they looked now not to a nation triumphant in that struggle, and having broken the fetters of the slave,—but they looked to representatives from all parts of the world coming together for the purpose of surveying all the world, and of showing how far they could help the men of every clime and every color and every degree of suffering and oppression which involved the slavery of their persons. (Cheers.)—He then moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT

Of Boston, Mass., seconded the resolution. They had heard that the novelty of abolition had excited surprise and called forth ridicule ; but of all the men in the world that were inclined to cast ridicule on the Convention, he could assure the meeting that the salveholders of his country were not amongst them. (Cheers.) The meeting of the Convention had deepened their conviction that the world was against them. (Cheers.) Great results had flowed from the exertions of the advocates of abolition. Let the Convention look to the shores of North Africa, where they saw a Mahomedan prince proclaiming the cessation of the slave trade. (Cheers.) And mark the principle on which he did it. (Hear, hear.) —' For the glory of monkind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation.'—(Cheers.) What a noble sentiment !—(Cheers.) He trusted that this was, as had been observed, but the continuance of a series of meetings, which should assemble to the extent of two or three more Conventions, till slavery should be abolished. (Cheers.) Let them not, however, lose sight of the difficulties they had to surmount. (Hear.) They had many strong holds of the enemy to carry, and he was sorry to say that, as far as human judgment could decide, the strongest of them all was in the country of which he was a citizen. (Hear.) He did not say this on a London platform without deep emotions. He knew that he breathed an atmosphere which a slave could not breathe ; but though English blood coursed through his veins, and was in the land of his fathers, yet he was a citizen of America, a country which he loved, for which his ancestors shed their blood, and for which—not he hoped in the bloody field—when duty should call he felt he could freely give his life ; but he could not forget that that country was the land of slavery. (Cheers.) The destinies of the people of the United States were linked in with this question more vitally than those of any other nation. Since the period when the former Convention was held they had succeeded in the United States in separating America from slavery. This he considered as a most important step, for now many good men, as well as many sagacious politicians, direct attention to the evils of the latter, and feel that it is the part of true patriotism to do so. That Convention had done great things for his country. The resolutions which had been read in the report, he meant those with regard to the duties of churches, had produced the most happy results—(cheers ;) and the addresses to the leaders of the Governments of the several States, regarded tho' they had been with scorn, were not forgotten. (Loud cheers.) He considered the question of slavery as one which more than any other threatened the peace of nations. The slaveholders, in order to uphold by any foul means their detestable institution, would not hesitate to plunge their country into a war. England and France, England and the United States and Mexico, had been recently nearly embroiled in wars arising directly or indirectly out of the existence of slavery. These were matters connected with it which he thought had not been regarded with a due share of attention, and he hoped as time rolled on they would be deeply considered by those whose duty it was to attend to them. So the question of slavery should not be allowed to force itself into a position to jeopardize the peace of the civilized world.—(Cheers.) He liked the name of the Convention—a Convention for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade—that was beginning at the right end, for so long as slavery existed, so long would there be a market for the sale of human beings, and so long would the trade in them continue. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. C. PENNINGTON,

(Of African descent) next addressed the Convention. He said the colored population of the United States were not, and never had been, reconciled to slavery, and never could be, unless it were possible to divest themselves of humanity. [Cheers.] He believed that slavery & every specice of oppression was contrary to the genius of Christianity ; and the principles which had caused the Convention to assemble together were in the heart of every colored man.

They had witnessed the assembling of the Convention with the greatest possible pleasure, and he was bound to convey to the present assembly the good wishes of the colored population of the U. States, especially of those who professed the faith in Jesus Christ. (Cheers.)

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

A New Scheme.

The Oregon committee have lately issued an address to the people of the United States —one part designed for the South, another, for the East, a third, for the West. We have seen only the first, and that is about as detestable a specimen of sellishness, as has ever fallen to our lot to notice. We have not time now to notice it ; but, please hearen, as soon as we return, we will show it up in all its sickening deformity. The meanest slave that crouches under an overseer's lash, has more manhood in him than the authors of that address all put together.

But, what we want to call attention now, is this. We have little doubt that at the next Congress, a new compromise will be attempted ;—*The southern delegation which has hitherto generally opposed any measure looking to the possession of Oregon, will withdraw opposition, if the supporters of the Oregon project will aid them in the annexation of Texas !* True, we have an undoubted right to Oregon, and none to Texas—but there is the best reason in the world, for the assumption of jurisdiction over the former, and none, for the annexation of the latter—but, *mark it!* The slaveholders see their advantage : they will not consent to any measure tending to the multiplication of free States, unless they can secure a extension of slave territory.

Give us Texas, and you shall have Oregon!—This will be the scheme. Will not the press call auention to this villianous project ? More of this hereafter.—[Philanthropist.]

Small Pox—Five cases have occured at Exeter, N. H. Only one death has taken place

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

Cumberland County Anti Slavery Convention.

Agreeably to notice, the Cumberland County A. S. Convention met at Windham, 4th and 5th July. The meeting was organized with Gen. Samuel Fessenden, President, Daniel Hall and Dr. Nathaniel Pease, Vice Presidents C. S. Parsons and C. O. Libby, Secretaries. Opened by prayer—after which the meeting was forcibly addressed by Gen. Fessenden on the evils of slavery —its violations of the laws of God, in claiming the souls and bodies of beings which God calls his own—and its hostility to the genius of our institutions.

Committee of arrangements, by the chairman, Mr. Willey, reported the following resolutions, which were ably discussed and warmly adopted.

1. Resolved, That the 4th of July belongs to Liberty, and should be observed in explaining its true principles and impressing them indelibly on the hearts of the people.

2. Resolved, That, while on this day we rejoice that the declaration of Independence has been given to the world, we have it to record, on this its 67 anniversary, that the revolutionary war is not yet ended and never will, till the 'people' of the U. S. are secured in the enjoyment of their 'inalienable rights.'

3. Resolved, That the object of the abolitionists is to complete, without recourse to arms, what our pilgrim and revolutionary ancestors commenced.

4. Resolved That Slavery, as it exists in half the States of this Union, is a legalized system of robbery, cruelty, concubinage and murder, and deserves the utter detestation and abhorrence of every good man and patriot.

5. Resolved, That the slave power not only usurps the absolute control of the slaves, but it has extended, entrenched and forfeited itself till it claims and exercises the control of our own country, using the general government as the chief instrument of its own emolument and despotism.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of every friend of his country, of the rights of man, and of the bleeding slaves, to make the overthrow of the slave power, to the extent of his lawful right, his first and paramount political duty.

7. Resolved, That in view of the enormous evils curtailed upon us by American Slavery, we, as patriots, as friends to humanity, and as christians are called to immediate and combined *action*.

8. Resolved, That we recommend to all friends of the slave to labor individually with their neighbors, furnish them with means of knowledge, and seek to enlist them in our cause.

9. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and usefulness of the Liberty Standard and earnestly recommend it to the patronage of all the friends of the slave.

10. Resolved, That the cause of the slave is already much indebted to the efforts of *women*, and at no previous time have their labors in this cause been more important or necessary.

11. Resolved, That we highly approve the nomination, by the State Convention, of Gen. James Appleton of Portland as a candidate for Governor of the State, and earnestly recommend him to the support of every abolitionist in the country also;

12. Resolved, That the nomination, by this convention, of Gen. Samuel Fessenden, for the County representative in Congress, and the other nominations for county officers have our fullest approbation and shall receive our warmest support.

13. Resolved, That we cheerfully respond to the proposal, by the State A. S. Committee, of a State Convention—sometime in the coming autumn—and should such convention be held in Portland will use our best endeavors to fill it up.

14. Resolved, That this convention make grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Austin Willey for his able addresses and valuable services on this occasion. Finally;

15. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the inhabitants of Windham for the very kind and hospitable manner, in which they have, with warm hearts and open doors, received and entertained its members.

Voted, That George H. Shirley, Deacon Zadoc Humphrey and Elisha W. Appleton constitute a county committee.

Voted, That the County committee be authorized to fill vacancies that may occur either in their own board or county nominations.

Voted, That the county committee be instructed to issue an address to the voters of the county early in the month of August and furnish each town with at least one hundred copies.

The committee on nominations was increased the 2d. day by one from each town represented, and their report which follows was unanimously adopted.

For Representative to Congress.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland.

For Senators.

Eliphalet Packard, Auburn,
Sargeant Shaw, Windham.
Charles Walker, Jr., Harrison.
Enoch Pratt, Freeport.

County Commissioner.

Daniel Hall, Gorham.

The convention had three sessions the first, and two the last day, which were spent with prayer; and prayer, solemn, appropriate prayer closed the interesting scene. We have not time now to speak of the addresses and do justice to the speakers, but will only say that the list of their names will satisfy the public that the Resolutions were ably and eloquently discussed. Gen. Fessenden, Gen. Appleton, Rev. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Shirley of Portland, Mr. Willey of Hallowell, Rev. J. P. Fessenden of Bridgton, Rev. John Merdough of Saccarappa, also Elder Ayre of S., Lewis Clark, Mr. C. O. Libby Elder Scott, colored minister of Hollis, 12 years out of slavery. Elder Walcott, Elder Shaw of Windham, Mr. Harris N. Yarmouth and Mr. Walker were the prominent speakers. The audience was repeatedly thrilled with the eloquence of Rev. J. P. Fessenden, Elder Moulton, Gen. Appleton and Mr. Willey, as they disclosed to prove light of the genuine principles of benevolence, humanity, philanthropy, patriotism and religion—and enforced these principles with the power of Gospel truth and the spirit of 'good will to men.' The Large Town House was filled to overflowing and we doubt not a powerful influence will go out from the meeting all over the country in behalf of the slave.

C. G. PARSONS, }
C. O. LIBBY. } Secretaries,
Windham, July 4th & 5th, 1843.

[The following communication was intended for last week's paper, but was unavoidably crowded out.—Ed.]

For the Liberty Standard.

Union, June 26, 1843.

Mr. Willey:—It is suggested by friends on the Lincoln side of the fourth Congressional district that they would like to be introduced to their political associates of the Oxford side of the district, believing that by union of effort that dist. can elect to Congress a man honest, capable and friendly to the Constitution—a man whose purity of life, high moral standing, moral and religious principles will be a sure guarantee that he will not be frightened by the southern cry of abolition, nor slink at the insolence of southern overseers. Such is the man nominated by the Lincoln portion of the district. If Charles C. Cone he not elected to Congress by the people of the fourth district in Maine, it will be because his soul was never fashioned for a compliance of slaveholders, or to bow the neck to the tyranny of the plantation, and because the voters of that district love gag law and Lynch law better than God's law. The political influence of Oxford has been employed in decking the triumphs of a most jealous, crafty, cruel despotic power over the Constitution, al freedom of speech and right of petition. The free spirit of the hills and ponds of Oxford is now in a condition to throw off its shackles and give its influence an opposite direction. There are three reasons for believing that Mr. Cone will be elected by the people;—first, in regard to the great controversy of slavery and freedom he is in the right; second, if democracy means universal equality and benevolence, and no compromise of justice, the democracy of the district will vote for him; and third, in virtue of the solemn oath of their fathers to maintain the declaration of independence, the whigs are under a hereditary obligation to vote for him, or another candidate of similar principles, and more favored pretensions to success.

It would be an indelible shame for the people of the district to surrender it to be seized upon as a pair of saddlebags for selfish politicians on each side to ride and tie into Congress for the next ten years. It strikes me that the bridge which connects the two portions of the district with a suitable place for holding the convention, and the name of Greene will bring up stirring recollections of struggles of liberty in by gone days. Perhaps the middle of the fourth week in August will be a convenient time for Lincoln, if they could make arrangements to attend the Court at Topsham and the Convention in the same journey. The County officers will judge of the utility of any convention, and of the time and place.

Respectfully,
D. F. HARDING.

For the Liberty Standard.

Liberty Convention for the fourth Congressional District,

Held at Mt. Vernon, July 12, 1843.

The Convention was called to order by A. Willey of Hallowell and on his motion Sam'l Wyman Esq. was chosen President of the convention. S. Page of Hallowell, was chosen secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Sargent of Mt. Vernon.

A committee consisting of A. Willey Hallowell, W. Hastings of Augusta, and Doct. D. Baldwin of Mt. Vernon, to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the convention.

A committee consisting of Dea. D. Cnrr of Winthrop, H. Waters Augusta, Doct. Cook New Sharon, Mr. Morse of Wilton, R. G. Lincoln Hallowell, Doct. D. Baldwin Mt. Vernon, Mr. Norton Industry, Mr. Jenkins Temple, Mr. Lothrop Chesterville, Dea. Hawes Vassalboro', Ebenezer Childs Farmington, to nominate a person as a candidate for Representative to Congress.

After remarks by Messrs. Willey, Hastings, L. Lincoln, R. G. Lincoln, Waters, and Childs, the convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon met according to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hawes of New Sharon. The committee to nominate a candidate for representative to Congress reported Seth May Esq. of Winthrop, which report was accepted by a ballot vote.

The following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents and integrity of SETH MAY, Esq. of Winthrop, and believing him qualified in all respects to fill the office of Representative in congress from this district we do most cheerfully pledge ourselves to use all proper means to secure his election.

The following gentlemen was chosen a committee to advise Mr. May of his nomination viz:

Rev. Mr. Randall, Hallowell, Eben. Childs, Esq., Farmington, Dea. D. Carr, Winthrop, Jeremiah M. Getchell, Hallowell, and Warren Norton, Mt. Vernon.

The committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted after being discussed by several gentlemen.

1. Resolved, That our *national* parties, as at present constituted, are and must necessarily be, pro-slavery parties, as the south makes it a *sine qua non* condition of her connection with a party, that it be pro-slavery.

2. That the Liberty Party propose to act with the 767,596 non-slaveholding citizens of the south in opposition to the 248,711 slaveholders, and thus to form one great NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY.

3. That the non-slaveholding citizens of the south, are laboring under a despotism that entitles them to our sympathy, and our hearty co-operation in every lawful effort to remove the evil that oppresses them.

4. That no free State can be justly holden to assume any part of the guilt, expense or disgrace of slavery.

5. That wherever spreads through the circle of his influence, be it wide or narrow, just opinions and feelings in regard to slavery, hastens its fall.

6. That there is no confidence to be placed in the "moral suasion" that *talks* for liberty, and *votes* for slavery.

7. That minority voting is as essential to the obtaining of a majority as the first step of a journey is to reach the last.

8. That no elector can be justly regarded as an anti slavery man who votes, for slaveholders.

9. That we have no confidence in either the Whig or Democratic parties, as such, to prevent the annexation of Texas to these U. S. but abolitionists having hitherto prevented the consumation of this great national calamity still have this great work on their hands.

10. That we recommend the formation of *Liberty Associations* in the several towns of this District as a measure well calculated to secure concert of action and to promote the cause.

11. That the call for a National Liberty Convention, to be holden at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 30th and 31st of Aug. to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the U. S. we regard as a measure highly important to the liberty cause, and which meets our entire approbation.

12. That the vigorous effort about to be made to give the political power of this congressional district to Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, or Martin Van Buren, through the agency of Gubernatorial and congressional elections, thus making the votes of our free people nourish that slave power under whose despotism the slaves and the nation groan, ought to meet the stern rebuke of every citizen.

13. That our reliance, with the blessing of heaven, is on the intelligence and virtue of the people to prevent so humiliating and criminal a result.

14. That as faith without works is dead so Abolitionism without political action is utterly powerless, inasmuch as slavery being a creature of law cannot be overthrown without legislation and of consequence of political action.

Previous to the discussion of the resolutions a resolution was passed inviting all gentlemen present to take part in the discussions.

A committee was chosen, consisting of A. Willey, H. Waters, and Ebenezer Childs, to prepare an address to the electors of the district.

Messrs. Carr, Waters, and Baldwin were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to attend the National Liberty Convention to be held at Buffalo, and reported the following gentlemen, which report was accepted, viz:

Stephen Sewell Winthrop, Eben'r Dole Hallowell, Doct. Cook New Sharon, J. Titcomb, Esq. Farmington, Dea. Carr Winthrop, A. Willey, and R. G. Lincoln, Hallowell.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Liberty Standard and Bangor Gazette.

SAMUEL WYMAN, Pres.
SIMON PAGE, Sec'y.

For the Liberty Standard.

The committee to whom was referred the business of presenting a list of candidates to be supported by the Liberty Party in Waldo have agreed upon tho following.

For Representative to Congress.
Henry Mc'Crillis of Montville.

For Senators.
Henry Paine, of China.
Bailey Pierce, of Belfast.
Varnum S. Rose, of Isleboro.

County Commissioners.
Harvey H. Sherman, of Knox,
John Mc'Lure, of Waldo.

County Treasurer.
William O. Poor, Belfast.

Several of these gentlemen have not been consulted, but they are all known as true friends of Liberty and the Committee presume they will have no objections to their names being used. Per Order,

ALBERT SHAW.

Thorndike 7th July, 1843.

For the Liberty Standard.

Encouraging from Waldo County.

BR. WILLEY:

I take pleasure in informing you that the cause of Liberty is advancing in these parts.—Professed Abolitionists of which class we have many, are beginning to see that it is idle to think of preserving the purity of Abolitionism without a total separation from both of the pro-slavery political parties. In this town we shall increase our vote considerably from last year I think. I was informed a few days since by an intelligent gentleman residing in Unity where no vote was given last year—and where no combined effort has been made that he thought they might, with safety reckon upon thirty who would support the Liberty ticket. Intelligence of the same cheering character is received from other Liberty laboring towns. In fact I believe the cause is obtaining a firm hold throughout the country. Men are giving their adherence to it whose support honors any enterprise.

A. SHAW.

Thorndike July 7, 1843.

FRANKLIN'S WIFE. On the repeal of 'that mother of mischief,' the stamp act, Dr. Franklin, in 1776, sent over from London to his wife, who was then living in Philadelphia, a new silk dress. In his letter he says:

'As the stamp act is at length repealed, I am willing you should have a new gown, which you may suppose I did not send sooner, as I knew you would not like to be finer than your neighbors. Inclosed is a gown of your own spinning. Had the trade between the two countries totally ceased, it was a comfort to me to recollect that I had once been clothed from head to foot in woolen and linen of my wife's manufacture; and I never was prouder of any dress in my life, and she and her daughter might do it again if necessary.'

THE BOUNDARY. J. D. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Capt. Robinson, Lieutenant Pepon, Mr. Scott, (secretary to Colonel Escott,) a number of the subordinate officers and men attached to the Boundary Survey, with a large quantity of supplies, passed through Woodstock, Vermont, about two weeks since on their way to the Grand Falls. The American Commissioners also passed through the same week.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, JULY 19, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority: AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

For Governor,
JAMES APPLETON,
PORTLAND.

For Representatives to Congress, Lincoln District,
CHARLES C. CONE.
Cumberland District.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

Senators—Lincoln District.
JOHN BOYNTON, Wiscasset.
SAMUEL FICKARD, Lewiston.
ABNER H. WADE, Woolwich.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Bath.

County Treasurer.
JOHN M. BAILEY, Woolwich.

Clerk of Courts.
BENJAMIN BARRON, Topsham.

County Commissioner.
JOTHAM DONNELL, Alna.

Senators—Kennebec.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Winthrop.
PAUL STICKNEY, Hallowell.
EBENEZER G. EATON, Greene.

County Commissioners.
WASHTON WILCOX, Monmouth.
JONA. GARLAND, Winslow.

Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM HASTINGS, Augusta.

County Treasurer.
ELIHU ROBINSON, Augusta.

Senators—Somerset.
ELEAZER COBURN, Bloomfield.
JOHN BICKNELL, Madison.

County Treasurer.
WM. B. MORRELL, Skowhegan,

Clerk of Courts.
OTIS RICHARDSON, Mercer.

County Attorney.
JUDAH M'CLELLAN, Bloomfield.

County Commissioners.
JOSIAH FRENCH, Solon.
WILLIAM E. FOLSOM, Starks.
SAMUEL HARTWELL, St. Albans.

Senators—Franklin.
CHARLES MORSE, Wilton.

County Commissioners.
CHRISTOPHER DYER, N. Sharon.
SUPPLY B. NORTON, Industry.

County Treasurer.
EBENEZER G. TRASK, Strong.

The work commenced.

The Kennebec Journal comes to us this week (since the Readfield nomination) remarkably fresh and bright. It has not had so much "spunk" in it since the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" days, the editorial ink flows with most perfect ease, and the rich profusion of language is truly charming. Its war on Seth May, Esq., is distinctly opened, or rather, a new campaign is sounded, for that paper has been laboring for years to crush Mr. May, by the publication of well nigh every form of misrepresentation; but notwithstanding this, that gentleman's reputation has been continually rising, and now the probability is, that Haman's gallows will find an unexpected occupant.

The first complaint is, that Mr. May, after having supported Mr. Adams as long as he was a candidate, voted for Gen. Jackson, and for Van Buren. After the Bank question came up as the leading test question of parties, Mr. May became satisfied, as a large part of the whigs now have, that a national bank, such as then existed, was not desirable, and opposed it. But when Van Buren was run for re-election, Mr. May, disgusted with his servility, opposed him and *voted the liberty ticket—for Birney and Earle.* He is also accused of voting for Van Buren after his pledge to veto any bill for abolition in the District, and for Mr. Fairfield after he voted for the congressional Gag.

If consistency could be expected to have any influence with this editor, we should thank him for this issue. Where was Luther Severance, who is now claiming the votes of abolitionists? ☞ Exerting every nerve to secure the election of a president who declared the objects of abolitionists infernal, and that the people of the free states had no constitutional right even to discuss the subject of slavery;—and for a slaveholding, slave-breeding vice president. Where is he now? *Fighting valiantly for his own election, and with a whig gag in his mouth —under the banner of a notorious gambler, duellist, slaveholder and advocate of eternal slavery,* for President, *and for a gag candidate for Governor,* while Mr. May was one of the first among whigs or democrats to abandon his party for the cause of the slave. We submit to the people of this district, whose claim stands fairest for the votes of a free people.

The Journal's statement, that Mr. May left the democratic party because he received no "reward," is, under the circumstances, meanness of no ordinary degree. Such insinuation, by Mr. Severance, against an honorable competitor, whose character is at *least* as fair as his own, and without the shadow of truth, while it betrays a consciousness of the integrity of the gentleman attached, developes a littleness of soul, which we fondly hope will never be sent to Congress as a representative of the *men* in this district.

That editor adds, referring to the Standard, that "Mr. May is one of the proprietors of that paper, and we presume a writer for it and knows very well all the secrets of his friends." This insinuation, too, belongs to the unspeakable things. He is *not* a proprietor of this paper, nor has he any interest in it or control over it, neither has he ever written one word for it, neither has the Liberty Party any "secrets" whatever. The representation that Mr. May is using this press to secure his own election, comes with an admirable grace from one who has been pulling every wire to get nominated, and is now exerting the entire influence of his own press to secure his own election! and—more than that—*in defending the grounds of his own nomination,* which his competitors cannot, and probably would not do for themselves.

The "means" by which we intend to elect our candidate, are—*the votes of the people.*

But it is not worth while "to clear off one's side-walk till it is done snowing," so we will add no more this week.

Congressional Whig nomination for this District.

The whigs have nominated for representative to Congress, Luther Severance, principal editor of the Kennebec Journal. He received but five majority over David Bronson and S. P. Benson, and there is said to have been much management to secure even that number. Mr. Bronson, from party usage, had a right to expect the nomination. He had been but one term, and his course as representative, we believe, had exceeded the anticipation of his friends. We certainly received many favors from him, which were gratefully acknowledged.

We happen to be credibly informed of some of the contracts on this subject. By the upper part of the district, Mr. Belcher's claims were urged, but it was contended by others that Mr. Severance's claims must come in before his, and if Mr. Bronson were not set aside now, another man in this region might obtain a preference before another election, thus endangering Mr. S's. prospects and defeating the whole arrangement. Hence the bargain was —to set aside Mr. Bronson, go for Mr. S. now, who is to step aside at the end on one term, and Mr. Belcher is to come in next. It will perhaps save the whigs of the district some trouble to know beforehand, that their votes are all under contract for 7 or 8 years to come.

However, we shall now expect from the Journal most heroic deeds in behalf of abolition and Henry Clay. Indeed the last number comes surcharged with professions and promises to the abolitionists.

☞ A desperate effort is now to be made to coax, tease, wheedle, or crush the liberty party in this district, and thus remove an insuperable obstacle to this Clay whig's going to congress. Elect Luther Severance to congress, and this district will be safely transferred over to Henry Clay—the convict candidate—whom our laws would shut up in the State prison for 20 years, every slaveholding, slave breeding, woman whipping whig in the land would throw up his hat and shout, "Glorious triumph!" "Severance elected!" "Hurra for Harry of the West!"

Will the people of this district consummate such an arrangement, and secure such a result? We confidently believe they will not, for humanity and religion forbid it.

The following resolution was passed by the convention, in connection with Mr. Severance's nomination.

Resolved, That we recognize, in the person of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, the illustrious statesman, who by his political integrity, his eminent services in every station where his country has called him, his brilliant talents, and his unswerving straight forwardness, has proved himself worthy of our confidence and support—a man who is eminently qualified for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

We respectfully ask the people of this district to study this resolution in connection with the well known facts of Mr. Clay's life and character, and then say whether the morality and religion of Kennebec and Franklin have not been insulted by it. We thank the convention, however, for the case now to go to the people—WHIGGERY, LUTHER SEVERANCE, HENRY CLAY, DUELLING, and SLAVERY—ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

Convention at Mt. Vernon.

This Convention was attended by a respectable number of gentlemen from different parts of the District. It was characterized by spirit and integrity, and its action was harmonious and determined.

The unanimous nomination, of SETH MAY, Esq., of Winthrop, for Representative to congress, will no doubt receive the hearty approbation of all friends of impartial liberty in the district. That he is capable of honoring the cause of human liberty, his immediate constituents, and the state, as a representative in congress, no man will deny; and his well tried integrity will command for him the confidence of all, whether acknowledged or not.

By his native energy and talents he has risen from obscurity to a highly respectable position at the Bar, and with frankness and generosity an unimpeachable moral and religious character, a long, faithful and self-denying adherence to the cause of the bleeding slave, even to the sacrifice of as fair political prospects, so far as he desired them, as those of any other man in the state, we doubt not he will receive a large vote in this district. Mr. May was one of the earliest friends of the anti-slavery cause, and through whig and democratic hostility and reproach, stood by it, giving to it his time, talents, personal efforts, and money liberally. He early saw the necessity of the Liberty Party, and was one of the first to give it his firm support. This party is honored in their candidate for representative to congress.

The Gubernatorial Candidates. Edward Robinson.

This gentleman is again the whig candidate for the Gov. of Maine. While we know of no reason to doubt the uprightness of his moral character as a man, the most authentic information respecting his qualifications for Governor may be inferred from the fact, that he was not nominated last year, neither was he this, to be elected, but because it would be no loss to run him down. He was put up merely as a target, and had there been the remotest probability of success by that party, some other man would have been selected. While the honor of being offered on the altar of the whig party, probably far exceeds his highest anticipations, he would serve as a rallying point for the party while awaiting a brighter day. He was not nominated because he is fit for Governor, or because he was ever expected to become such. Here, then, is the estimation in which Mr. Robinson is held by his own party, and we are not disposed to doubt its correctness. The very men who were active in his nomination admit that he will not compare with Gen. Appleton for Governor of the State.

But the most important aspect of this nomination, is its relation to Mr. Clay as the presidential candidate. He was nominated first by the same convention which endorsed the nomination of Henry Clay *because he was the chief agent in chaining that enormous mass of corruption, slavery, in Missouri, to Maine, and compelling us to drag it into the Union.* He is emphatically a Clay man, and every vote given for him will indirectly, and in its moral effects, be given for that slaveholding duellist. The whole country will count all such votes as so many for Henry Clay. Every man should understand this.

Edward Robinson is also an enemy to the right of petition, and a supporter of *Gags.*

While in the Senate of Maine a few years since, *he seconded and voted for a motion to lay anti slavery petitions on the table for ONE HUNDRED YEARS.*

Will the free people of Maine endorse this vote, as they will, in its moral effects, by voting for him for Governor? Will whigs, with all their profession of regard to the right of petition, declare that hostility to this right is no disqualification for office? We shall see.

Hugh J. Anderson.

This gentleman is the candidate of the democratic party, and his personal character, we have no good reason to doubt, is fair. He was a few years ago keeper of a small dry goods shop in Belfast. He is little known in the state, and knows the state still less, not having had, so far we know, any participation in the government on legislation. He is not to be compared with the present incumbent, who was deprived of a nomination by wire-pulling. While a representative to Congress, we could stand he made a speech.

But his most important qualification doubtless is his fidelity to the slave power. He is a doughface even of the Atherton echo—the lowest of all reptiles that traverse the mire. In Dec. 1838, as a representative of the free State of Maine, Anderson responded AYE to the Atherton *Gag!*

In order to refresh the minds of our readers, and to show the propriety of making Mr. Anderson Gov., we quote two of those infamous resolutions.

"Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the broad principles of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and those of the other, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

Resolved, Therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and those of the other, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitutional principles on which the fabric of these States rests, and beyond the powers of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to Slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall on presentation be laid on the table *without any further action thereon, be kept there without being printed, debated or referred.*"

The substance of these resolutions is, that the government of these U. S. is not bound to support and promote slavery as liber-

...that congress cannot abolish slavery where ...s by exclusive legislation, and the whole is ...concluded with a gag. After voting for such ...detestable principles, Mr. Anderson is present- ...ed before the people of Maine as the represen- ...tation of his servility, and the highest honors ...sown to our state constitution.

But the presidential question is now so cou- ...pled with the operations of both parties, that ...vote for their state candidates are indirectly ...vote for their full moral force, given in favor of ...and in their full moral force, given in favor of ...the presidential expectants. Every vote, there- ...fore, thrown for Hugh J. Anderson, is thrown ...for Van Buren of Calhoun, both enemies of hu- ...man rights and devoted supporters of slavery. Here, then, are both candidates, the whig ...and democratic, side by side, both enemies of ...the people's fundamental rights, asking their ...votes to make them Governor of Maine.

☞ Shall they receive a *freeman's* vote?

Constitution of a Washingtonian Liberty Association.

1. There is but one proper and effectual mode by which slavery can be abolished, and that is, by legislative authority: and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.—*George Washington's*, letter to Robert Morris, May 12, 1786.

Art. 1. This society shall be called the *Washingtonian* Liberty Association of ——.

2. The objects of this association shall be to spread light concerning the principles and measures of the Liberty Party among the community, by means of lectures, discussions, papers &c., to organize the friends of the cause, and secure their prompt attendance at the polls.

3. The officers of the convention shall be a President, Secretary and Committee of Vigilance.

4. Any person may become a member of this association by signing this constitution, and contributing to the friends of the society.

It is to be hoped such a association will be formed in every town in the state without delay.

☞ That letter from Portland is not yet received—please forward.

Texas.

It admits of but little doubt that a strenous effort will be made at the next session of Congress to bring Texas into the Union. The affairs of the Texans are in a critical position, none great, decisive step is essential for their preservation as a distinct nation, and this step involves the continuance or subversion of slavery. By annexation, their human bondage may be protected; but despairing of this, the Texans, we are assured by the New Orleans *Tropic*, are quite indifferent in relation to slave property, and are "leaning slightly towards the abolitionists." "We have it," adds the *Tropic*, "from an eye and ear witness, that the difficulty of keeping the negroes from escaping into Mexico, has in a great measure, reconciled the Texans to that ever active spirit of emancipation which characterizes British policy wherever it is felt." From this we see what an immense stake the south and west have at issue in securing annexation. Texas, free, will continually annoy our entire region by affording facilities for the escaping bondmen; but, annexed, what a dark blight of slavery threatens millions of our race! But the Providence of God points in a different direction, and we yet have good hope that at a far happier destiny awaits us. The coming of his finger clearly show that *American Battle* is destined to be surrounded with still greater difficulties than have yet befallen her.

Democracy!

The Belfast Journal has an article on 'philosophy,' of which any man ought to be ashamed. After ridiculing the efforts of the christian world to give the gospel to all men, the editor turns his sneers upon the London convention. We presume the overseers will be satisfied. He says:

And where can more comprehensive philanthropists be found than the World's Convention, for the abolition of negro slavery in America and elsewhere, now sitting in London? And who might say to those Americans attending the Convention, that London is the last of all places for them to study philanthropy in, and that their 'tantamount' will make angels weep and devils laugh. It is just the kind of philanthropy Satan delights it, and we doubt not he has these 'comprehensive philanthropists,' under his especial protection.

Condition of the South.

The Essex Transcript publishes an extract of a private letter from a slaveholder, as follows:

"Man will no doubt think strange of my writing you from this place; or that I could be able to be a slave country. There is nothing to do here. All they look for is this world. All Sabbath employed in fishing, hunting, and visiting. That is far from the way I was brought to. There is no house of worship within eight miles.

"I have thought of leaving here. I have a family to bring up; and to think of doing it in such a place as this, makes me as miserable as there is in the world. * * * I am determined, however, to make what I can of my property and leave. I shall lose a part in removing, but it will be best. Working as my trade would be a pleasure to the land I now lend; and I wish I had it here, and I pronounced *all right to these poor mortals.*"

Foreign Emigrants.

It appears by published statistical steaments that *seven hundred and fifty thousand* persons ...migrated from Europe to America during the ...last 25 years, and there is every probability ...that the number will be greatly increased in the future.

☞ Rev. George Beecher, son of Rev, Dr. Beecher, was killed recently by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Ohio A. S. Society.

This society held its eighth anniversary at Bloomingburgh, June 21 and 22, in a grove, no house being sufficient to contain the great number present. The enthusiasm of the occasion was never equalled in that state, or any other, on this subject.—We copy some resolutions adopted, together with remarks by the editor of the Philanthropist, for our encouragement and example. These westerns will outdo us down east, according to present appearances.

Our Eighth Anniversary.

Our eighth anniversary recently celebrated at Bloomingburgh, was, we think, the best we have ever held in the state. It was certainly the largest. The Committee on Enrolment obtained the names of five hundred delegates, but this was much below the real number. Of many of the delegates located in the country, it was impossible to procure any report, and many had left before the Committee had finished their labors.

The commodious church in Bloomingburgh, was far too small for our purposes, in the day time, so that we had to hold our regular meetings in a neighboring grove. Here every thing was pleasant. The shade was fine, the air delightful, the assemblage vast, numbering at times not less than fifteen hundred, the people were in charming spirits, and the speakers many, able and eloquent. Our President was Samuel Lewis, and a better presiding officer can no where be selected.

A great many ministers were present, who took deep interest in the proceedings.

The Ohio American Society was lately represented, and members of both organizations mingled and acted together without the slightest distinction, and with equal interest in the doings of the meeting.

What particularly pleased us, was, the great concourse of young people, varying in age from eighteen to twenty five. It was a good sign. Let he young be enlisted on the side of human rights, and there is no hope for the oppressor. The mass of the present generation, we fear, will go down to the grave, with all its prejudice, selfishness and unrighteousness about it. Our hope rests with the young.

In addition to other agreeable things, we had music of the finest kind, in which the Bloomingburg (choir,) well skilled in Liberty songs, took the lead.

Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm was manifested where one might expect the least—we mean, in the effort to raise money. After the statement that sixteen hundred dollars of the debt due the society had been paid during the year, leaving a balance of only $1200, a call was made for funds to lift this amount, and responded to with energy. Cash was given; women gave their breast pins and rings, young men pulled off their guard chains, and farmers, (if, like my friend Elliott of the Christian Advocate, I may descend to particulars,) parted with their stock, of the real Durham Breed—all for the sake of paying an old debt—of doing justice to the creditors of the Society. Altogether, the amount given, pledged and taken in kind, reached $1200.

1. Resolved, That slaveholding in the language of John Wesley, is the 'sum of all villanies.'

2. That the religion that supports it, or refuses to oppose it, is not from above.

3. That the professedly christian minister, who countenances, or refuses to oppose it, is not a true minister of Him, who came to preach deliverance to the captive, the opening of the prison doors to them who are bound.

4. That the church which allows it in its membership, or tolerates any connection with it, or refuses to bear testimony against it, has ceased to be a true light to the world.

5. That the law which sustains or protects it, or guarantees it from inconvenience is a violation of the law of Nature, and therefore null and void.

6. That the politician or statesman, who seeks power or retains it, by consulting its interests, propitiating its favor, or refrains from opposition to it, from any motive, has no title to the confidence of the people, and should be repudiated by them.

7. That any political party, which builds its power or rests its harmony upon compromise with it, is anti-republican, and cannot be expected to promote the substantial interests of the nation.

8. That the principal religous denominations and the leading political parties of this country viewed as national organizations, are the bulwarks of American Slavery.

Resolved, That the professed friends of the crushed and outraged slave, are under solemn obligations to examine in the light of truth, whether they are not practically furnishing nutrition for the infernal system which chattelizes man, by cousuming the products of the unrequited labors of the slave, and virtually paying slave owners and slave drivers, for doing the damning deed, from the perpetration of which we ourselves would turn away with horror.

Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend that the Free Labor Association in Philadelphia be patronized.

'SEVENTY SIX.—The second number will be put to press immediately. If the friends of the slave will perform the labor of procuring subscribers to this paper, we may soon send out all over the state monthly, 5000 copies. Think of the power thus brought in aid of our cause! Augusta has taken 100, New Sharon 75, Vassalboro 40, Litchfield 30. That laborious friend of humanity, Dea. Dinsmore, of Norridgwock, has set the best example. By correspondence and personal interviews he has already procured 125 subscribers.

It will be much relief to us if we can send the bundle to some person in each town, who will mark and distribute them. ☞ Please take the first "dull day" and invite your townsman to take the "Seventy Six."

London Convention.—Further Proceedings.

Mr. J. T. Price, of Neath, Wales, expressed his conviction that the cause of exterminating slavery was rapidly advancing, and that it must be fully and entirely accomplished ere long.—He concluded with moving, that,in receiving the report of the progress of the anti slavery cause since the last Convention, it is called to unite in devout thanksgiving to God for all the happy and beneficial results which have now been announced, and for the sound wisdom and discretion marking the same,' &c.

The Rev. H. H. Kellog, of America, seconded the motion, acknowledging how important it was that the thanks should be returned as the resolution required and proposed.

The Rev. J. Pegg, formerly of Orissa in India, and a devoted friend of the slave, spoke strongly in support of the resolution, and of the conviction that the extinction of slavery was rapidly succeeding whenever it was agitated.—He observed, that he had heard a very strong observation on the subject of slavery from Mr. O'Connell; it was—Hunt it to death.' That, indeed, was the way the Bible copied the advice for one of their periodicals,—but the printer made a curious mistake,perhaps not a bad one; he made the quotation declare, regarding slavery, 'Hunt it to death.' (Much laughter.) It was not bad advice; he hoped they should 'print' it to death. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. Morgan, of Birmingham,having made inquiry on the subject,

The Rev. J. Lewis, of Boston, (U. S.) also spoke in approbation of the resolution. Slavery, those he was addressing were accustomed to declare, was against British law; he denounced it as against all law, human and divine. 'Fifty years ago,' he went on to America, fighting this battle, contending for the right of all to personal liberty. (Loud cheers.) But in Congress,he regretted to declare that the members representing the slave States dared not to raise their voices against slavery; nay, he had heard a member from Louisiana, speaking in Congress, demand from England compensation for the injuries done to the owners of slaves by British laws; and that if it were not granted war ought to be promoted, that State being ready to carry fire and sword into the West India Islands. (Hear, hear.) He spoke strongly and earnestly of the necessity of exerting every influence whose consecration was to be put upon the laws of the surrounding and slaveholding States of America, should any of their slaves be wrecked, or found in British possessions; for, after the decision at Nassau, and in the Creole case, much anxiety was felt by the abolitionists in America. (Hear, hear.) As regarded England, which had entirely abolished slavery, this matter might not excite so much anxiety; but it had called forth the deepest sympathy in the United States, in consequence of which the law still unhappily recognized slavery. Were such laws to be recognized by British authorities in our possessions—were the authorities there, should such slaves appeal to them for protection, any such recognizing those laws as to decline to act in the case of such slaves, to refuse extending protection to such parties? (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from several delegates, the resolution was agreed to.

The next subject marked in the programme of the business to be brought before this Convention being 'the question of slavery in America.'

The Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Boston, (U. S.) opened it by commencing the reading of a report and statements, founded on statistical and other documents, as to the condition and extent of slavery in America. The late hour of the advanced hour in the evening,it was agreed not to enter upon any discussion of them, but to defer such discussion till the morning sitting.

Ohio Conventions.

We see notices of Conventions in progress in every part of the state.

June 2nd, a meeting was held at Yankeetown. The meeting was addressed by William Birney and the Rev. Mr. Edwards; it continued through the day, with much interest.

June 3d, the same speakers addressed another meeting at Emery's school house, Clermont co; the friends present were in the most excellent spirits.

At Springborough, June 10th, there was an adjourned meeting of the Werren co. A. S. Society. Though it poured down, the house to dance was good, and a great deal of interest was manifested. There is a great revolution in progress in that section of Warren county. The Convention was addressed by J. A. Shedd of Dayton, Samuel Brooke, Thomas Morris and W. Birney of Cincinnati, Dr. Borton of Waynesville, and Mr. Jones of Franklin. On Sabbath, the moral aspects of the question were presented morning and afternoon.

At a late meeting of the anti-slavery people of Richland co., the following resolution was passed by a most emphatic aye.

'Resolved, That no anti-slavery person ought to join the church until he is a minister of the Gospel who is more than a active, out-spoken abolitionist.'—*Philanthropist.*

Adams and Briggs,

'Will the' Kennebec Journal 'publish the following?'

"When John Quincy Adams was on trial for treason, (virtually) before the House of Representatives in February, 1842,and when, after being subjected for many days to the bitterest wrath of the slaveholders, he demanded the time of the House and of the nation, to make that defence which had been forced upon him, a Maryland member moved to lay the whole proceedings on the table. Mr. Adams saw it was a critical juncture—a bold attempt to cut him off from his defence. He rose, and with deep emotion and in words that should have moved even the hardest hearts among his hearers, implored all his friends, and the friends of human liberty, to vote against the motion of the Marylander.— His voice of entreaty was soon drowned by the demon shouts of the slaveholders, and the vote was taken. How, think you GEORGE N. BRIGGS voted on that occasion? The records answer. He voted IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION, and in effect TO SILENCE MR. ADAMS. But, effect the motion did not carry—and then burst forth that resistless tide of eloquence which overwhelmed the slaveholders, aroused the nation, and arrested the eye of the world. No thanks to George N. Briggs, though, that those aged lips were not locked up in disgraced silence, while the minions of slavery wagged their heads in triumph."—[*Eman.*]

TERRIBLE FIRE!—On the afternoon of the 2d, a fire broke out at Fall River, R. I, supposed to be accidentally kindled by some boys who were flashing powder near several carpenter's shops. The fire was blowing a gale, and the pouds having been drawn off, there was great difficulty in procuring water. A large portion of the village was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated from 3 to 400,000 dollars. A circular, calling upon the public for food and clothing, states that 'nearly 200 buildings (not including small ones,) are consumed; among which are three newly built houses of public worship, and all our public offices. Our post office and custom house are gone, and we have not a printing office, nor hotel, nor bank building, nor bookstore, nor market, nor bakery left. Nearly all our grocery and provision stores, including one wholesale establishment, with most of their contents, and all our dry goods, druggist, tailor, millinner, hat ware, and grain shops, and one cotton factory, running 3000 spindles are gone. Nearly two hundred families are turned homeless, and many of them pennyless into the street. Besides, this fire raged with such fury,and spread with such velocity that many of the sufferers gladly escaped with their lives, without a pillow for their heads or a change of raiment for their backs.'

Shipwreck.

On Wednesday *night* last, a SCHOONER with a valuable freight on board, on her passage from Boston to Frankfort, (Maine,) ran on to PUMPKIN ROCK, about a mile S. E. of Damerscove Island, and went to pieces in a short time. *One person only* was saved, and he, by leaping on to the rock the moment she struck. On this round dry rock just high enough out of water to prevent the waves washing him off he remained until Friday, without water, and only a little bird and flour, that washed up from her cargo, for food. On Friday P. M., he constructed a small *raft* out of the few piecies of the wreck he could procure, and at the great risk of his life passed on to Damerscove Island, (uninformed could not recollect the name of the vessel, but states that the owner was on board and was lost.—[Lincoln Republican.]

The General Assemblies.—While there were but 7 delegates in the new school general assembly, from slaveholding bodies, nearly one half of the old school assembly was from slave States. But the action of the two bodies on slavery, as we have seen, differs in nothing essential.

In the new school, we noticed that *doctor of divinity* voted for the *do-nothing* resolutions. Dr. Edward Beecher, and Dr. Duffield after delivering the most eloquent speeches in favor of acting against slavery, voted that it was not for the edification of the church to do anything.

It is said that anti-slavery men carried his resolution.

COINCIDENCES.—We were struck, the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with the few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, begining and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

	Born.	Retired.
1735.	John Adams	1801
1743.	Thomas Jefferson	1809
1751.	James Madison	1817
1758.	James Monroe	1825
1767.	J. Quincy Adams	1829

Now it will be seen hy this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Munroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just 66 years old when he retired; Jefferson was 66; Madison was 66; Monroe was 66; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

Colored Convention.—A national convention of the colored citizens of the United States, will be held in the city of Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in August, 1843.

☞ It is said that the proprietors of Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, have recovery twenty thousand, six hundred dollars, for damages done by the mobocrats some years ago. GOOD!

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon President Tyler, by the government of Harvard University, during his late visit to Massachusetts. A simular mark of respect was extended to President Jackson on the occasion of his visit to Cambridge several years ago.

No man ever regretted that he was virtuous and honest in his youth, and kept aloof from idle companions.

AFRICA.—A late arrival from this ill fated land, brings the intelligence that the slave factories at the Galenas are rebuilt, and are doing as brisk a business as ever. There was a number of schooners for the coast, one or two of which had full cargoes and were preparing to sail for Cuba.

When will people learn the common sense principle that the slave-trade can be destroyed only by destroying slavery? As long as there is a market there will be a supply.—[Ch. Freeman.]

WORKS OF HANNAH MORE, WITH PLATES.—The Messrs. Harpers have just commenced the publication in a cheap form of the works of authors; so that all shall be completed in eight large octavo numbers,at twenty five cents each. The distinguished reputation, and superior character of Hannah More's writings, and their especial suitableness for the conditions of society, from the education and counsel of the great to the consolation and support of the lowly, are so well known as not to demand any additional illustration or eulogy. The ladies will find Hannah More's works an exhaustible treasury of delight and edification.

ALBANY TO BUFFALO.—The Railroads have modified their arrangements, so as to start three times each way and all—leaving Albany at 6 A. M. 1-2 P. M. and 7 1-2 P. M. and Buffalo at 4 A. M., and 3 A. M., and 4 P. M.—running through each way in about 25 hours.—The charge in the first cars is $10 through and $8 to Rochester; in the second class (which have been "re-arranged, cushioned, and lighted.") $8 through, and $6.50 to Rochester.—The third class cars are discontinued, and emigrants are so be carried at lower prices than the above only by contract.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

EXPENSES OF THE CANADA REBELLION. Sir Robert Peel stated in a late debate on the Canada bill, that the cost of suppressing the late Canada rebellion was not less than £3,500,000.

FATAL RENCOUNTER. An affray took place on the 10th instant in Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Missouri, between Dr. Chapman and Mr. Daniel Stanford, of that place, in which the former was killed and the latter severely wounded. The weapons used were knives or dirks. [Louisville Journal.]

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix half a pail of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take a gill of wheat flour, mix it up well in a very little cold water, then pour boiling water over it till it thickens—pour it into the whitewash while hot, and stir the whole togeiher.

THE NEW PURCHASE IN IOWA—A FREE TERRITORY.—The whites are now in full possession of the land recently ceded to the United States by the Indians in that Territory. Nearly all the tracts are under claim, and to some of the more valuable there are conflicting claims. The rush of population has been immense; it is estimated that the number of people who have already located themselves on the new lands is nearly 80,000.—[Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle.]

☞Col. Richard M. Johnson is now in Cincinnati, where he will preside over the Oregon Convention, and also a great Repeal Meeting.

☞John Abbott Esq. formerly Professor of Languages and afterwards connected in other departments with Bowdoin College, died recently at Andover, Mass. aged 84 years. He graduated at Havaid in 1783.

JOE SMITH.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst.

"We are informed by a gentleman from up the river, who arrived here yesterday morning, that Joe Smith the prophet had been liberated or rescued by his legion.— The boat he was brought back on, touched at Quincy on her road back to Nauvoo having Joe safe and sound on board.''

Upwards of 50,000 laborers are employed upon the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The railway is 500 miles long, and will be completed in about two years. Thisis the railway on which our countryman, Major G. Bailey, formerly engineer on the Boston and Albany railroad, is engaged.—[Boston Bulletin.]

Call,

When and where can a liberty convention be holden in Old Lincoln County. A large and full meeting is very much needed in the County, to awaken a new interest in the cause of the slave, and that complete arrangements may be made that every liberty voter in the entire county may be at the polls at the ensuing election, and that this spark kindled in the bosom of liberty men,at their Convention in March last may be made to burn brightly, that light may diffuse through the entire county.

A LIBERTY VOTER,in Lincoln County.

It is reported that the Steamer Columbia has been got off, and has gone into Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Miles Fowler of Prospect, to Miss ELIZA A Prescott of Augusta.

In Mt. Vernon, July 10, by Rev Mr Morse of Kent's Hill, Mr Chandler Beale of Augusta to Miss A. Amanda Read of Mt. Vernon.

In Augusta, June 22, by Rev W. A. Drew, Charles A. Bird to Miss Rosetta T. daughter of Solomon Leonard; by Rev Mr Ingraham, Josiah Dana to Mrs Sophronia Pines; by Rev Wm Field, Col. Nath'l Chase of Sumner to Mrs Hannah W. Hayford.

In China, by O. W. Washburn Esq. Willard W. Moore of Whitefield, to Miss Maria Turner.

In Sidney, by L. Cushing Esq. Alpheus S. Haywood to Miss Hepsibah Folger.

In China, 1st inst. Josiah F. Clark to Miss Louisa Brown.

In Freedom, James R. Mitchell, of Unity, to Miss Sarah Jane M. Clark.

DEATHS.

In Farmington, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Thomas Wendall, Esq. aged 69.

In Augusta, Mrs. Melinda, wife of James Davis Jr. aged 39.

In Portland, Mr. Appollos R. Cushing aged 79.

In Camden, Mr John Preble aged 89.

In Canton, Mass. Rachel Badlo, aged 96, a soldier of the revolution, and father of the late Hon. John Bailey, for many years Representative in Congress from Mass.

In Lancaster, Penn. Mrs. Flavilla Ann, daughter of Calvin Delano aged 7.

In Hartford, June 28, Edward Blake Esq. aged 66, the father of Hon. William Blake of Bangor.

In Andover, Mass. John Abbott Esq. aged 84, formerly Professor in Bowdoin College.

In Sydney, drowned, Henry, son of Rev. William Tilley aged 6.

In Saxonville, Mass. 20th ult., Mrs. Laura G. wife of Thomas Hutchinson of N. Chelmsford, and daughter of Mr Dean Howard of Winthrop, Me., aged 37.

Notice—Alteration of Time.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United State:

DEAR FRIENDS:—

It is with extreme regret that at the solicitation of the A. S. State Society in Maine, we again change the time of the National Convention. We do it to permit our friends in Maine and Vermont to attend, whose State elections would conflict with the time we designated in September.

We publish the letter of the State Society in Maine, as our justification. Said Convention will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of August next, at 10 A. M., at the city of Buffalo, N. Y. It is hoped each State will send as many delegates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend,

ALVAN STEWART, *Chm.*
E. W. GOODWIN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
BERIAH GREEN,
WILLIAM GOODELL,

June 9th, 1843.

Oxford Liberty Convention.

There will be a Convention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause at the Court House, at Paris Hill, on the third Wednesday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate County Officers, a Representative to Congress, and to transact any other business that may properly come before said Convention.

A full representation from all the district is earnestly requested.

Per Order,
W. E. GOODNOW, Chair, Co. Com.
Norway, July 13, 1843.

Liberty Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty Party for the Seventh Congressional and Eighth Senatorial District, will be held at Calais, on Tuesday the 25th July next, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of choosing a District Committee and to nominate candidates for Senator, Representative to Congress, and such other officers as are required to be elected in said District the present year.

It is expected that distinguished speakers from abroad will be present to address the meeting.

Comp, friends of the down-trodden slave, COME TO THIS LIBERTY CONVENTION.

SAMUEL KELLEY, Chr. Dis. Com.
Calais, June 16, 1843.

Congressional Convention.

The friends of liberty in Congressional District numbered Six, composed of the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at Bangor,on Wednesday, the second day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress.

Ample provisions will be made to entertain all interested to attend. Friends to the cause in this region, are one and all *earnestly* invited to be present and participate in the discussions of the occasion.

J. HILLS, Ch. Pen. Co. Com.
J. S. DENNETT, Ch. Pis. Co. Com.
July 8, 1843.

Piscataquis County Convention.

The Liberty Party will hold a Convention on the 4th of August next, at the Baptist Meeting house in Dover, at 10 o'clock A. M, to make choice of men to be supported at the September election for County officers.

Per order of Committee,
JAMES S. DENNETT, Chairman.

☞ Friends to the cause throughout the State are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the discussions of the convention.

*** Ample provision will be made to entertain all strangers.

Penobscot County Convention,

The friends of liberty, in Penobscot County, are requested to meet in convention, in Bangor, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, to be supported at the next annual election, and of attending to such other business as may properly come before them.

J. HILLS, Ch, Co. Com.
July 7, 1843.

Dye Stuffs & Clothiers' Tools.

S. PAGE & CO. keeps constantly on hand a large ... stock of Dye Stuffs & Clothiers' Tools,which they sell at the lowest prices. Clothiers and others who wish to purchase will find articles of the first quality, and at prices which will be satisfactory. 8w 50

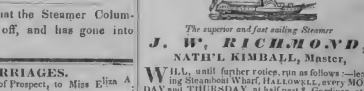
Drugs & Medicines.

S. PAGE & CO. have just received a large stock ... of Drugs of the best qualities and will sell to Physicians, Traders or families at reduced prices.

☞ Particular attention given to putting up Physicians's prescriptions. 50

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1843.

☞ *FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON.*



The superior and fast sailing Steamer

J. W. RICHMOND

NATH'L KIMBALL, Master,

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:—leaving Steamboat Wharf, HALLOWELL, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at half past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave north side T Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, $1 00 } Meals
" " Bath, 1 00 } Extra.

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Vassalboro, Readfield, Wilton, Farmington, &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a country excursion route, as a good Stage runs regular between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any packages so sent.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents,
Hallowell JULY 1, 1843. 3f

BITTERS.

☞THE MOST ELEGANT, SALUBRIOUS and Wonderful Restorative, in all diseases of the Stomach, and Digestive Organs, is the celebrated

German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters

Prepared by Dr. D. F. BRADLEE, 62 COURT ST. BOSTON.

This fine herbal medicine is an ambrosial compound of surpassing excellence and perfection: highly refined; extremely grateful to the taste; and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating to all the fibres upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet as smooth and delicious as the mildest wine.

It is an infallible remedy, and never failing remedy for impurities of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Agueish fits, Flatulency, Dizziness, and the general Debility of the System.

It is also extremely serviceable in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Males and Females engaged in numerous others where bodily had been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity and purity of the blood, and imparts to the weak and emaciated system of the invalid rae vigor and glow of true health.

☞ The price of this grand Restorative is only $1.00 per bottle.

☞It may be obtained of the following Agents, and of dealers in Medicine throughout N. England.—

Augusta, J. E. LADD.
Gardiner, H. SEWALL & Co. C3m41
Winthrop, S. Chandler.
HALLOWELL, SAM'L ADAMS, wholesale & retail.

TAPPAN,

NO. 3, PERLEY'S BLOCK,

IS NOW SELLING

BOOTS, SHOES HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

at least 25 per cent less than the usual price.

Persons wishing to purchase a *Good* article CHEAP, will do well to call at this establishment. *Any articles sold WARRANTED.* 38

JUST received, a large lot of Thompson's Celebrated Trusses, which in addition to his former assortment gives an opportunity for persons of all sizes, ages and abilities to be suited with either single or double Trusses. 7 SAMUEL ADAMS.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saginaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.

Poetry.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

Suggested by the great Anti-Slavery Meeting called "The World's Convention," commencing its sittings in London, the 13th of June.

Behold! from many a distant land,
Firm in her high and holy cause,
The friends of sacred freedom stand,
And claim obedience to her laws.

Arm of the Lord! awake, awake!
Give to their feeble efforts power;
Put forth thy strength, the nations shake,
And hasten slavery's final hour.

The wrongs of Afric's injured sons,
Have reached the distant British shores;
And echoed from ten thousand tongues,
Both sympathy and aid implore.

Help—oh, our God—must come from Thee,
Thy truth the righteous cause shall own;
We at Thy footstool bow the knee,
And plead before Thy gracious throne.

Make Thy victorious gospel, Lord,
Triumphant over guilt and woe;
Unsheath Thy good two-edged sword,
And bring the proud oppressor low.

Of old, when Israel's prophets led
Thine ancient people through the sea,
Thy *judgments* on the tyrant's head,
Proclaimed the ransomed captive free.

But the rich fountain of Thy grace,
Shall pardon, life, and mercy bring;
The vilest sons of Adam's race,
May stoop and taste the healing spring.

Still may Thy people watch and pray,
And hasten on the glorious time,
When slavery's stain shall pass away
From every age and every clime.

Jesus shall break these cruel bands,
That Ethiopia's injured race
May stretch to heaven unfettered hands,
And touch the sceptre of His grace.

Then shall the negro lift his head;
High among saints his name enrolled,
His wrongs, at which our hearts have bled,
Shall be a tale no longer told.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

A Song.

TUNE.—"As slow our ship its foamy track."

Oh! who can tell the thought that fill
The heart's deep fount of feeling.
And flow in every little rill
That from its source is stealing?
Or who can tell the anguish deep,
(It never can be spoken,)
When ties, which Love bade secret keep,
Are rudely crushed, and broken?

But if, by Death, the blow is cast,
Though grief we may not measure,
We know the breath of heaven passed,
And bore away our treasure;
We know a fiat all divine,
Our trust in earth has shaken,
And humbly bow while we resign
Our loved, our lost, our taken;

But what can soothe, or balm bestow,
When Man, of Man the brother,
Breaks every tie, and stamps with woe,
Wife, husband, child, and mother?
And has he severed slave no heart?
No soul, no mind, no feeling,
That man dare rend the bonds apart,
Of God, and nature's sealing?

EMELINE.

The Family.

Parents should Agree.

'Father and mother always speak the same things. When father says no, mother says no.' So said a pious mother to her little daughter, who was teasing her for something, where we happened to be on a Sunday morning, in April. The little one employed all its ingenuity to influence her ma' to say she might have what she wanted, but the parent having said no, the child soon found that there was no changing her decision, and so gave it up, by saying, in a cross pettish manner, 'I'll ask my father.' It was then that the mother said in a sweet and mild tone of voice, 'Father and mother always speak the same things. When father says no, mother says no.' It is impossible to estimate the sin and vexation that would be saved to numberless families, would father and mother 'speak the same things,' as Paul exhorted Christians to, and as here and there a couple do.—But where a father and mother are accustomed to speak the same things to their children, there are, we fear, many parents, who differ widely in judgment, but who are frequently permitting, or commanding the same children to do what one of the parties would not have done. In this way a constant jargon is kept up between the parents, which not only breaks out in very unbecoming language, but is engrafted upon the children at a very tender age. Hence, it is, that there are so many quarrelsome children.

Husband, when your wife, the mother of your children, says to her daughter, do this or that, do you not frequently interfere? and if not order, recommend the girl, and sometimes in any voice but a *father's* not to do, or at least, to do widely different from what the mother had said? What say you? And then, when the father knows that his child is being ruined by the unwonted indulgence of a fond mother, he undertakes to correct it, does not the wife so interfere, as to destroy the benefit of correction? How is it, respected lady? We deem it superfluous to attempt an explanation of the great evil to children, to have their parents disagree about any thing, especially about how they should be governed. As a gentle hint we presume will be all sufficient for those parents who may chance to read this article, we forbear to say more now, other than to recommend, that when mother says; 'children retire,' don't you say, father, 'O let them sit up a little longer.' When father says, 'children wait, for there is not room for you to sit to the table now,' don't you say, mother, 'why, you had better let them come.' Let all your differences of opinion about the government of the family, be talked over between yourselves alone, and however wrong the orders or the pleasures of one may appear to the other, *forbear* to express any dissatisfaction at the time, but wait until the matter can be talked over between yourselves alone. To strictly observe the above recommendation, would enhance the happiness of three families in four, more than any thing else whatever.—*Youth's Guide.*

In Moscow young ladies who are candidates for matrimony, range themselves along the sidewalks in lines, decked out in fine dresses and jewels, and the beaux pass along and make a sort of military review.

Family Honesty.

What sort of honesty is family honesty? I may reply by asking what other kind of honesty is there? Did you ever know a man to be honest if his family were not honest with him? The family must be agreed in being honest, or it will be a hard matter for a father to be honest. How can he fulfil his engagements and pay his debts, and be satisfied with far made profits, if his wife and children are working hard against him, by spending as much as they can? They may say, indeed, we must have such and such things, we cannot be any ways decent without them. Well, the more unreasonable and extravagant people are, the more they will think and talk in this way. How then is a man to pay his debts and meet his engagements, and live upon moderate profits with such a family? No. Not only must the husband be honest, the wife too must be honest.—They must all think of what they own, and of the demands that will come upon them. Then they will work with him in avoiding expense, and in making the best of all things, that every one may receive his just due from his family. When a man is not honest, his family share in his dishonesty; and when a man is honest, half of the credit of his honesty is due to his wife. This is the fact in many cases at least. Then when the principle of being strictly honest is carried out by the parents, in conversation and practice, their children will be very sure to be honest; and then the excellent virtue of honesty will be hereditary in the family as is the 'big hall Bible.' It may be seen then by these remarks that many more persons are concerned in the virtue of honesty than mere men of business. All the members of their families are concerned in it; and therefore to secure commercial honesty, we must have family honesty. Not only must the father calculate to keep within his means, and meet his engagements, but his family must calculate on it with him, and then he may succeed. When they all do this, and feel a sacred regard to other people's rights, and are not willing to enjoy any luxury or even comfort to the injury of others they reach a high degree of moral excellence.

Chapter for Young Men.

When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known, and now know, many young men, who, if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuit, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing on the stars after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phipps, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knight-hood, and the office of High Sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, of a ship carpenter in Boston. William Gifford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoe maker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather, with a blunted awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plough-boy, was observed to have covered his plough and the fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, at the tavern, were only spent in the pursuit of useful knowledge, the dullest apprentice in any of your shops, might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth might be laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide field of creation; and other stars from the young men of our towns and cities, might be added to the list of worthies that are gilding our country with a bright yet mellow light.

Effects of Laughter on the circulation of the Blood.

The deep inspirations and the short and frequent expirations made in the act of laughing, have a direct influence on the heart, increasing the quantity of blood within its cavities in the same manner as the quantity within these is increased by muscular contractions. This condition of the heart, as might be anticipated, will vary in proportion to the violence and duration of the paroxysms of laughter. When these are moderate, the mind is only exhilarated, or, to use a common expression, "the heart becomes joyful;" but if laughing be increased or promulgated beyond certain limits, a series of effects, more or less injurious, frequently supervene. Pain in the cardiac region and headache then come out, and if the paroxysm be immoderate, the quantity of blood propelled into the brain is such that the intellectual powers become greatly excited, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause their temporary aberration.—Even convulsions follow immoderate fits of laughter, and I have known death take place from excessive laughter caused by titillation.

A disturbed action of the heart is usually observed in those affected with hysterica, which may account for the paroxysm of laughter, the risus sardonicus, the hiccup, and all the more remarkable phenomena which are characteristics of that disease. Laughter, indeed, greatly disturbs a heart which is already irritable. This was strikingly exemplified in a person who had a disease of the heart, and could not indulge in laughing, without the increased action of the heart by which it was accompanied, always causing violent headache.—*Wardrop on Diseases of the Heart.*

CRIMES AMONG THE YOUNG. We can attribute the increase of vice among youth to no more obvious cause than the indulgence permitted them in the propensity to become men before they have been boys—their lounging about on the walks, in the stores, listening to what they never ought to hear, idling away hour after hour in vicious intercourse, smoking, spitting and drinking, and aping their seniors in every thing vile.

Young man! You may have heard of Henry B———, confined in prison in this town on a charge of breaking open stores and stealing money. Look at his fate. He was suddenly taken from a useful and respectable trade which might ere long have placed him where you would be proud some day to stand, and immured in a felons cell. This young man had a father and mother, and it was not many weeks after his confinement before it became necessary to inform him that his father was dead.—What was the effect upon him? Self convicted, borne down by his approaching trial, and believing that he himself had brought that father to his grave by his crimes, he sunk to the earth, groaned and has never since uttered a word. Struck with fatuity, he became an insane fool. He knows not his own mother, and no ray of intelligence—no smile, ever lights up his countenance. Week after week and month after month have gone by, and the same listless, vacant, idiotic look dwells on his features.—He breathes and stirs and that is all, and so it will apparently be with him through a long life—living but yet dead—a mere animated corpse—a worthless, wilted weed torn up and thrown aside to rot and consume. Young man, learn a lesson in the fate of Henry B———.—You are a son—think of a father struck dead by the conduct of his child, and of a mother, still worse perhaps, living yet a widow. Can a parent reflect on the end of this youth and not shudder? The step is but short between the house of dissipation and the prison house,—Will you not keep the youth under your care, in your own constant eye, and engage in some useful or innocent employment, when if you do not, the consequences may be with you as it has been with others, both high and low in life? The eye of suspicion may soon fix upon your son, his haunts may be soon sought out, his habits investigated, and the search may result in a disclosure of infamy, liberty forfeited, disgrace inflicted, a life ruined, and all irreparable.

Miscellaneous.

From the Madisonian.

The Sandwich Islands.

We are gratified at being able to lay before the public the following despatch, received by the Secretary of State, [from Mr. Fox, the British Minister:

Washington, June 25, 1843.

Sir—Her Majesty's Government, previously to the departure from England, of the last steam packet, had already received information, though not officially, of the provisional occupation of the Sandwich Islands, in the name of Great Britain, by the officer commanding her Majesty's ship "Carysfort."

I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, that the occupation of the Sandwich Islands was an act entirely unauthorized by her Majesty's Government and that with the least practicable delay, due inquiry will be made into the proceedings which led to it.

The British Government had already announced to certain Commissioners, who arrived in Great Britain in March last, on the part of the King of the Sandwich Islands, that Her Majesty had determined to recognize the independence of those islands under their present Chief.

To that determination Her Majesty's Government intends to adhere. At the same time however, it is right that it should be understood that the British Government equally intend to engage, and if necessary to compel, the Chief of the Sandwich Islands to redress whatever acts of injustice may have been committed against British subjects by that Chief, or by his ministers or agents, either arbitrarily, or under the false color of lawful proceedings.

Instructions which, during the past year, were addressed by Her Majesty's Government, to the British Consul residing in the Sandwich Islands, and to the naval officers employed on the Pacific station, enjoined those officers to treat, upon all occasions, the native rulers of the Sandwich Islands with forbearance and courtesy; and while affording due and efficient protection to aggrieved British subjects, to avoid interfering harshly or unnecessarily with the laws and customs of the native government.

It has been the desire of the British Government, regulating the intercourse of its public servants with the native authorities of the Sandwich Islands, rather to strengthen those authorities, and to give them a sense of their own independence, by leaving the administration of justice in their own hands, than to make them feel their dependence upon foreign Powers by the exercise of unnecessary interference. It has not been the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to seek to establish a paramount influence in those islands for Great Britain, at the expense of that enjoyed by other powers. All that has appeared requisite to Her Majesty's Government has been, that other powers should not exercise there a greater influence than that possessed by Great Britain.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

Hon. Abel P. Upshur, &c. &c. &c.

From the Mercantile Journal.

Death of Washington Allston.

Our readers will regret to learn that WASHINGTON ALLSTON died suddenly, at his residence at Cambridge, on Saturday evening.—The fame of Mr. Allston as an artist, is extended over the civilized world—and the productions of his pencil, when a few years shall have passed away, will be regarded as gems of price, rarely equalled in any age. His talents as an artist, his taste, and his perception of the beautiful in nature and art, were only equalled by his modesty—which urged him instinctively to shrink from the public gaze—and by the excellence of his private character. In Europe, as well as America, Allston has been regarded for a number of years, as holding the *first rank* among the artists of the age—and his *chef d'œuvre* is yet to be gazed upon by an admiring world.

Mr. Allston is also well known as an accomplished scholar, and a beautiful writer. The poems from his pen, published in his youth are still read with interest and delight—but although he has written much, he has offered but little for publication—and we doubt not that his posthumous works, if they should be laid before the public, will include many valuable essays on the Arts and other interesting subjects, which will twine another evergreen wreath of fame around his brow.

Mr. Allston had suffered somewhat from ill health for two or three years—but his death was at last sudden, and altogether unexpected by his family and friends. The chord of life snapped without a warning—and this true son of genius and worth expired without a struggle or a groan. He was in the 64th year of his age. His funeral, strictly private, is appointed to take place this afternoon, from his late residence.

☞ In the settlement of a case at Bangor, relative to an estate in St. Thomas, a document was produced as evidence, which was written in Danish, and contained 40 fools cap pages, but there were none who could translate it. It was sent to Mr. Burritt, of Worcester, known as the learned Blacksmith, who returned a translation of it, which is spoken of very highly by the editor of the Whig. In a letter, Mr. B. remarks that the translation cost him twelve days hard labor, for which he presumed the sum of $18 would not be unreasonable compensation, as that would be "about what any other blacksmith would charge, provided he could do it with hammer and tongs."

Handel.

The father of Handal had destined him to the study of the law, but he evinced very early a propensity to music, which nothing could restrain. He was strictly forbidden to touch any musical instrument; but notwithstanding this injunction, he found means to get a clarichord privately conveyed to a room at the top of the house, to which he constantly stole when the family were asleep. While he was yet under seven years of age, he went with his father to the court of Saxe-Weisenfels, to prince of which his half brother was valet-de-chambre. His father had refused to let young Handel accompany him, but he followed the chaise on foot, and by his entreaties was taken into the chaise and carried to court. Here playing one day on the organ in the church after the service was over, he attracted the notice of the duke, who induced the father to suffer him to study music. At the age of nine years, he began to compose the church service for voices and instruments, and from that time actually composed a service every week, for three years successfully. When only fourteen, he went to Berlin, where Buononcini, a leading composer attached to the Opera, affected a contempt for so mere a child as Handel; and to put his talents to the test, composed a cantata in the chromatic style, difficult in every respect, and such as he thought would puzzle even a master; but Handel treated the composition as a trifle, and executed it at once with a truth and accuracy that was astonishing. Before he had reached his fifteenth year, Handel had composed three operas; to first Almeria, which was performed at Hamburg thirty nights successively; Florinda and Nerone, the other two, were equally successful. He now by his talents and industry was enabled to yield some assistance to his mother, who was left a widow. By the persuasions of the Prince of Tuscany, he was induced to go to Florence, where he was received with the most marked attention by the court. Here, when still only eighteen years of age, he composed the opera of Rodrigo, for which he received one hundred sequins, and a service of plate. The following year he went to Venice, where he was first discovered at a masquerade, while playing on a harpsichord in his visor. Scarlatti was there affirmed, 'it was either the little Saxon or the devil.' While at Venice, he composed, in three weeks, the opera of Agrippina, which was played twenty seven nights without interruption. The theatre almost at every pause resounded with shouts and acclamations of Vive il caro Sassone.—Such was the early success of this immortal composer, who died possessed of an ample fortune, acquired solely by his talents.

Singing.

Music is not only a means of affording pleasurable emotions, but a language adapted to the expression of the most lively and varied sentiments of our nature. Singing, which combines melody with the power of language is one of the most forcible means of communicating our inmost feelings, and acting also upon the feelings of our fellow creatures.—Singing is naturally delightful to us, but it may be the cause of much good or evil to us, according to its style and object. It is capable of following up the impulse of the noblest feelings of our heart; of exciting within us gentle, profound, and religious emotions; of soothing our griefs and troubles, and filling us with a generous ardor for the performance of our duties, but it may also debilitate and degrade the mind, exercise a seductive influence over the imagination, and mislead it into many errors.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, &c.—The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, contains the following account of accidents, &c. which have been chronicled in the papers from January to July:

Six hundred and twenty eight houses and stores burnt, with a part of their contents, estimated at three millions of dollars.

Nine hundred and fifty accidental deaths, about one half drowned—most of them occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on the Lakes. A portion were emigrants to the far West.

Two hundred and fifteen murders, by guns, pistols, bowie knives, &c.

Fifty six by fire arms, imprudently handled.

Forty five by clothes taking fire.

Forty six by lightning.

Forty three by falls from horses, upsetting carriages, &c.

Eighty six by suicide.

The men in Dover, Piscataquis county, turned out on the Fourth bright and early and raised and boarded and laid the under floors of a house for their minister, Rev. E. B. Averill. The good women got up a splendid pic nic in the house thus erected. All right and very pleasant.—[Bangor Whig.]

LIABILITY OF STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD PROPRIETORS.—The following important decision has been made by the Court of Errors, establishing the doctrine of the common law:

1. That all common carriers are responsible for goods put on board of vessels or conveyances, without reference or respect to any notice that they may give that they will not be held thus responsible.

2. That a notice on the part of the owners of any steamboats or conveyance, that they will not be accountable, unless a receipt is taken, does not exonerate them from responsibility.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is understood that the President's Cabinet will be arranged as follows:—

Secretary of State, Hon. A. P. Upsher.
Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. J. C. Spencer.
Secretary of the Navy, Hon. David Henshaw.
Secretary of War, Hon. J. M. Porter,
Post Master General, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.
Attorney General, John Nelson, Esq., of Baltimore.

It is said that the Eastern Railroad, in their purchase and sale of land on the Boston side ferry, have cleared $10,000, over and above all their improvements, including the lauding and buildings.

A girl who courts two fellows at a time needs to have a great quantity of love to be true to both.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—The printing of the revised edition of Webster's great Dictionary was completed only the day before his death.

☞The Steamer Columbia was insured in London to the amount of 50,000 pounds,

HAYING--BOYS--PROPER TOOLS.

If you have a large robust boy whom you intend to educate for the farm, remember that no time is to be lost in initiating him into the mysteries of the art. As regards efficiency of labor in the haying field you will find, by looking around among your acquaintances that all who are now *good mowers*, learned to use the scythe, while young. A good hand with the scythe, is a valuable acquisition to a farmer, in the season of haying; and we know of no portion of farm work which is generally so badly performed as that of mowiog. When a boy commences, care should be had to provide him at the outset with instruments proportioned to his strength. Boys are ambitious, and it is often the case that a slight inadvertency in relation to this matter is the source of fatal evils, resulting in general debility or premature death.—*Me. Cultivator.*

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

May be planted as late as the fifteenth of this month, and we have known them succeed when planted as late as the twentieth. None but early varieties will succeed, however, unless forced, when planted later than the fifteenth. In all cases of late planting, the richest and warmest soil should be selected, and the process of development assisted by the liberal application of those stimulant substances which are calculated most powerfully to promote the growth of the vine. Watering before sun rise and after sunset with water from the barn-yard and with suds, is highly advantageous, especially when the weather is hot and dry.—*Me. Cultivator.*

BRAKES, FERN, &c. &c.

If you have a piece of pasture land from which a tolerable crop of brakes can be cut, look to it, and let the product be removed at once to your yards and styes. This is a cheap method of adding to your manure heap, and may be so conducted, with a little forethought and attention, as scarcely to be felt. Mixed with loam, leaves, chip dung, refuse hay, straw and the like, it will make excellent manure. If, after replenishing your yards, you can find a leisure or unoccupied day, cut a ton or so to be cured and used during winter as litter for your hogs, sheep and other stock. The curative process need not be a matter of much attention although it is better not to house them *too* green. Rushes, flags, and indeed every variety of rubbish should now be gathered up, and put in fermentation as manure for the subsequent spring. A sufficiency of manure is a valuable thing. So said Poor Richard, —*Me. Cult.*

Death of the Hon. John Holmes.—The Portland papers of Saturday announce the death of Hon. JOHN HOLMES, late District Attorney of the United States, and long distinguished in other important stations. He died in that city on Friday afternoon, after a wasting sickness of several months. For some years past, Mr Holmes has resided in Thomaston. He came to Portland about a month since, in somewhat improved health, as his friends hoped, but has gradually sunk under the power of disease. He had recently completed his 70th year.

The fare from Boston to New York *via* both the Norwich and Stonington routes has been reduced to $3,50. We presume there will be an unusual rush of travel while these fares last.

EXPENSE OF CHRISTENING.—The public charge for christening the Prince of Wales, was £2,500, considerably more than $10,000; and Sir Robert Peal has declared that the expense was really much greater, but that the Queen had paid all but this small sum out of her own pocket.

WILD HORSES.—Robertson, in his letters on South America, states that he was charged three pence a piece for 20,000 wild horses. To kill them cost three pence more, and other expenses made the whole cost a shilling a skin, which afterwards sold in England for seven or eight shillings being a profit of about 300 per cent on the cost.

The Repeal Association of Charleston, S. C., has been dissolved, on account of Mr. O'Connell's Anti Slavery Speech in May last.—The surplus fund was distributed between the "Ladies Fuel Society" and the "Sisters of our Lady of Mercy."

Good.—An exchange paper advises girls to avoid night air and all other *airs*.

SEARS'

Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

The best medicine in use for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA,

And other diseases of the Lungs.

IT is recommended by many Physicians in their practice, and has been used by more than One Hundred Thousand persons within a few years effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as will be seen by the bill of directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine; even those who have been given up by their Physicians and friends as incurable with "CONSUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of those who once become acquainted with its efficacy. By many families it is kept constantly, and should be by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If seasonable application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine, S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer it to the public if he was not fully convinced of its being a valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs for which it is recommended. It is sold at the low and reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper on which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, by W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King; in Dover, N. H. by W. B. Smith; in Montpelier, Vt., by E, H. Prentiss; in the County of Kennbec by all the Druggists in Augusta Gardiner and Waterville, Alfred Lewis, Hallowell ⋈ Roads, L. Davis, Readfield Corner; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; G. B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; George Cox and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co., C. A. Russ, China; Blackwell & Totman, Clinton; A Starks and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pittston; R. Pope and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moulton and R. B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; Jesse L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the principal towns in this State. 22

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the Face—Blotches—Biles—Chronic Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or Tetter—Scald Head—Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Symptoms—Sciatica—or Lumbago—and Diseases Arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS, Gent—Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, England, and my case well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M. under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last, I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May.—The disease continued gradually to increase extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me; "My friend, have you ever tried the Sarsaparilla?" No. I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine he so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well: and, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } On this 25th day of Nov.
City of Brooklyn, ss. } 1842, before me came Thos. Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY.
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general CONSTITUTION, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers. syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A B. Sands & Co , Druggists and Chemists. Granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

S. PAGE & CO. Agents, by special appointment, for the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity. 46

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yard.	
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½	" do
Blankets, 2 *yards wide*,	33 to 42	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr. Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,
HALLOWELL, MAINE,

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usual kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. *July, 1842.*

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 STATE STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

References:—SAMUEL E. SEWALL Esq., Boston.
DANIEL CADY, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

THE UNPARALLELED ISSUE PLASTERS and PEAS for Issues, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS.
16

Sarsaparilla.

A FEW hundred pounds of dry Sarsaparilla root wanted by the subscriber in exchange for goods.
S. ADAMS.
June 28. 41